INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: <u>Harford Run Headwall and Drain</u>	Survey Number: B-3037
Project:	Agency:
Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name	Date
Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recomme	ended
Criteria: XA BXC D Considerations: A None	BCDEFG
Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary a	and attach map)
The Harford Run Headwall and Drain have been reviewed twice Office of Preservation Services through the Section 106 process. City under Central Avenue. It represents one of the earliest publicity of Baltimore, beginning in 1820, to control storm water part of the City. Baltimore continued to expand the drain, we portions of Harris Creek to the Patapsco River and Baltimore Following the annexation of Canton into the City, additional including the Lakewood Avenue Drain were built to accommodantary improvements. Therefore, the Harford Run Headwall at the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, as a public works and waste water management treatments, and also example. Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Pr	s. The Drain is located in Baltimore olic works projects undertaken by the and sewage treatment in the central which is a brick lined arch carrying the Harbor, between 1820 and 1888. The last waste water management works, and waste water management works, and Drain are eligible for inclusion in an early example of Baltimore City's under Criterion C, as an engineering
Compliance Reports	
Anne E. Bruder Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services De	Date
NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable Reviewer NR program	12/18/98 Date
Keviewei ink program	Date



Survey No. B-5054

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I.	Geographic Region:	
X	_ Eastern Shore _ Western Shore _ Piedmont	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil) (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's) (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)
II.	Chronological/Developmenta	Periods:
X	Paleo-Indian Early Archaic Middle Archaic Late Archaic Early Woodland Middle Woodland Late Woodland/Archaic Contact and Settlement Rural Agrarian Intensification Agricultural-Industrial Transiti Industrial/Urban Dominance Modern Period Unknown Period (prehistor)	A.D. 1870-1930 A.D. 1930-Present
III.	Prehistoric Period Themes:	IV. Historic Period Themes:
	Subsistence Settlement Political Demographic Religion Technology Environmental Adaptation	Agriculture X Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning Economic (Commercial and Industrial) X Government/Law Military Religion Social/Educational/Cultural Transportation
V. R	desource Type:	
	5. 5	: Waste water management

Historical Summary of the Harford Run Drain (National Register Eligible)

As early as 1792, Harford Run is delineated on a map of Baltimore produced by Frenchmen A.P. Folie and James Poupard (**Figure 1**). Still following its natural courses, the stream borders Eden Street to the west and is depicted as a sinuous stream that winds down a sunken bed. By 1822, however, Lucas Fielding's map of Baltimore (**Figure 2**) reveals that the natural situation of the Harford Run had been dramatically modified when a north/south canal was cut through the middle of what was then known as Canal Street (now known as Central Avenue). The canal, bridged by the east/west city streets and avenues, extended from the city docks along Lancaster Street as far north as Jefferson Street where Harford Run resumed its natural condition.

An 1848 Baltimore map published in the 1869 edition of Appleton's Hand-Book of American Travel (Figure 3) indicates that the canal was still present (see www.reisenett.no/map_collection/historical/Baltimore_1869.jpg). Immediately to the west of the canal, the 1848 map also clearly shows a streetcar or railroad line extending from the city docks along Lancaster Street along Canal Street to Monument Street and then turning west until it intersected with North Street. In a birds-eye lithograph of Baltimore by E. Sachse & Co published in 1870 (Figure 4), this streetcar/railroad line is not evident and the canal appears to have been covered and enclosed between Jefferson Street and Eastern Avenue. Judging from modern investigations of the drain, the drain was constructed of brick and/or ashlar (cut, faced stone) with the arch springing from short side-walls of stone or brick. If the lithograph is correct, that the drain was in fact constructed around 1870, then this phase of the Harford Drain was probably not devised by Charles Hazletine Latrobe, Chief Engineer of the Jones Falls Commission from 1875

to 1899. The 1870 lithograph also reveals that the street had been renamed Central Avenue – another indication that the bisecting canal had been filled and replaced with a drain.

By 1879-1880, the Sanborn Map Company map (Figures 5 & 6) of Baltimore depicts the last vestiges of an open Harford Run as far north as Chew Street. Following an irregular route, the run at this point was largely covered over, although some portions remained open (see the block circumscribed by N. Spring, Madison, N. Eden, and Monument Streets and near the Happ & Sanlin Tannery as well as the block circumscribed by N. Eden, Jefferson, N. Central, and Orleans Streets). While the earlier maps suggested the canal extended as far north as Jefferson Street, the 1879-1880 Sanborn indicates that the stream did not meet the canal head until at least Orleans Street. Just north of Fleet Street, meanwhile, a notation on the 1879-1880 Sanborn Map of Baltimore reads "FROM HERE ARCH OVER STREAM". (Figure 7) By 1890, the northern stretches of Harford Run were no longer noted on the Sanborn maps and were entirely converted into subterranean wastewater drains. (Figure 8) The southern most portions of the canal, between Eastern and Lancaster Streets were not covered until after the 1950s. (See www.btco.net/ghosts/streets/central/canal.html.)

In many ways the channelization of Harford Run and its modification from a natural stream to canal to polluted storm/waste water drain, epitomizes the progression of Baltimore's urban hydrology and the engineering attempts to afford the city's residents and industries adequate storm and waste water disposal. Interestingly, from the eighteenth century until around 1870, Harford Run appears to have served as a transportation route for barges going between the industries that lined Canal Street (later Central) Avenue. Judging from the 1879-1880 Sanborn maps, the Run also served as a dumping ground for industrial and residential wastes. Various factories and tanneries as

well as residential sewage was undoubtedly piped into the canal until the city separated sewage inputs from its wastewater conduits after 1915. The covering of the canal by a smaller arched drain around 1870, indicates that the canal no longer served its purpose as a viable transportation route and was quickly becoming a health hazard. The current project to replace the structurally failing drain will consist of installing a modern concrete conduit thus increasing the drain's hydraulic capacity.

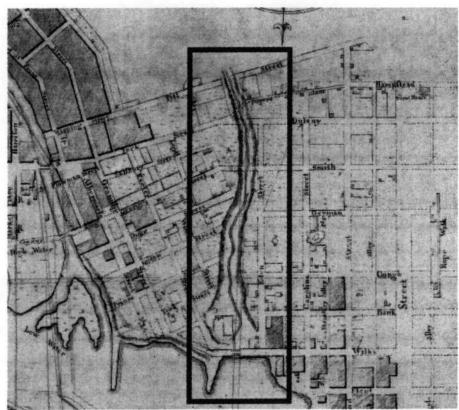


Figure 1. 1792 plat of Baltimore, Maryland by Frenchmen A.P. Folie and James Poupard. Basemap courtesy of the Library of Congress. Map shows the sinuous path of Harford Run prior to its conversion into a canal.



Figure 2. 1822 map of Baltimore, Maryland by Lucas Fielding and engraved by the B.T. Welch & Co. of Baltimore. Basemap courtesy of the Library of Congress. The image reveals that Harford Run was channeled down the middle of Canal Street from Jefferson Street to the City Dock.

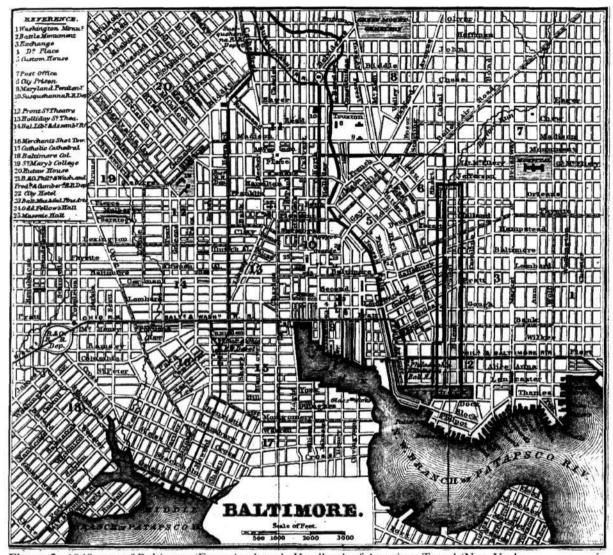
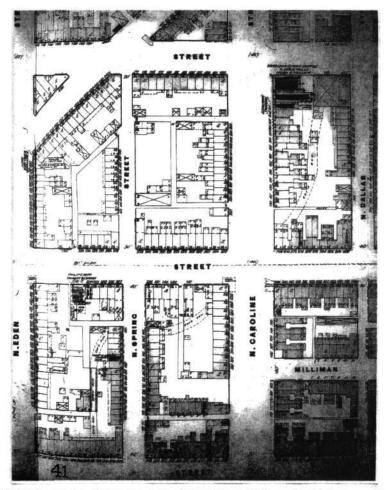


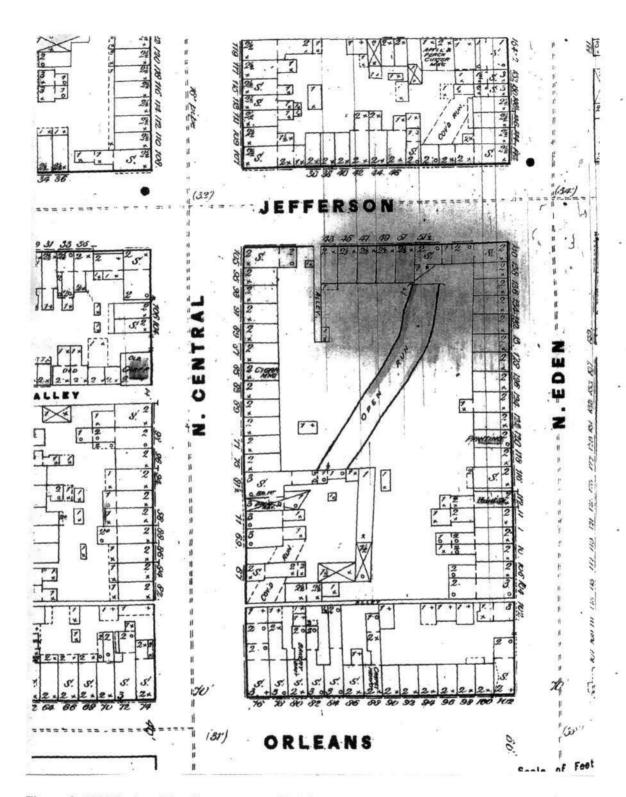
Figure 3. 1848 map of Baltimore (From Appleton's Handbook of American Travel (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1869). Here the canal head lies just south of Orleans Street. Note the presence of a railroad or streetcar line that extends along Canal Street to Monument Street. Image courtesy of www.reisenett.no/map collection/historical/Baltimore 1869.jpg.



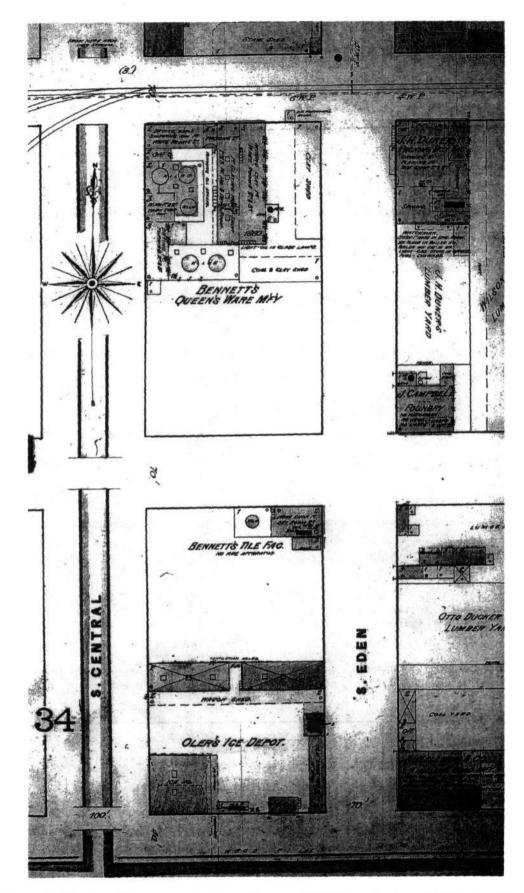
<u>Figure 4.</u> Bird's eye lithograph of Baltimore, Maryland (published 1870) by E. Sachse & Company. Courtesy of the Library of Congress. Renamed Central Avenue in this depiction, Harford Run's channel appears to have been covered over as it is no longer visible above Eastern Avenue.



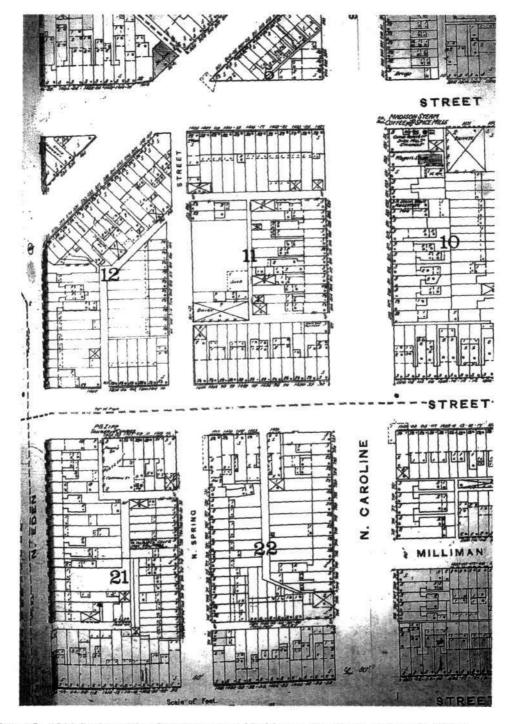
<u>Figure 5.</u> 1880 Sanborn Map Company map of Baltimore, Volume 2. Note the path of Harford Run Drain as it winds through the regular city grid. A portion of the run has been left open on the block bounded by North Spring and North Eden Streets.



<u>Figure 6.</u> 1880 Sanborn Map Company map of Baltimore, Volume 2. Harford Run just prior to the channel under Central Avenue. Note how much of it has been left open.



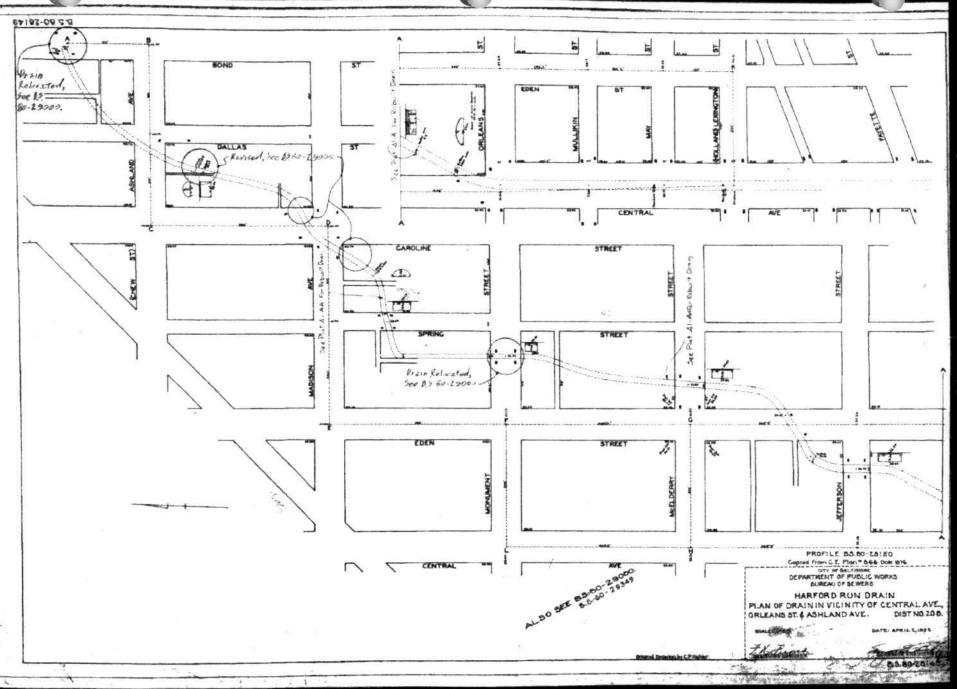
<u>Figure 7.</u> The Central Avenue canal at its confluence with Baltimore harbor. 1880 Sanborn Map Company, Baltimore, Maryland. Volume 2.



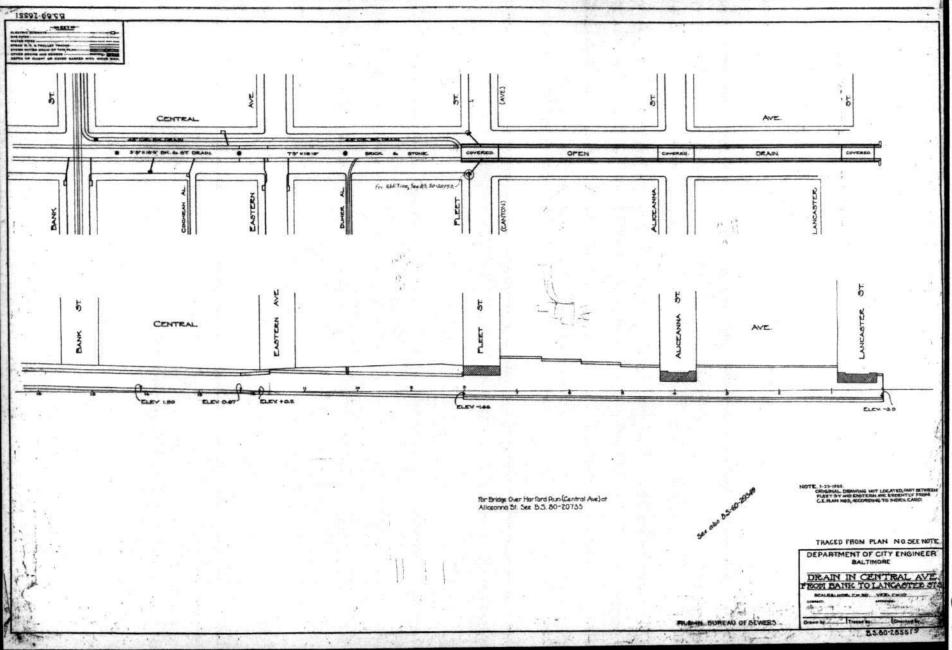
<u>Figure 8.</u> 1890 Sanborn Map Company map of Baltimore, Maryland. Volume 2. When compared to the 1880 map of the same blocks (figure 5), this map reveals the complete enclosure of Harford Run's northernmost course into a subterranean drainage system.

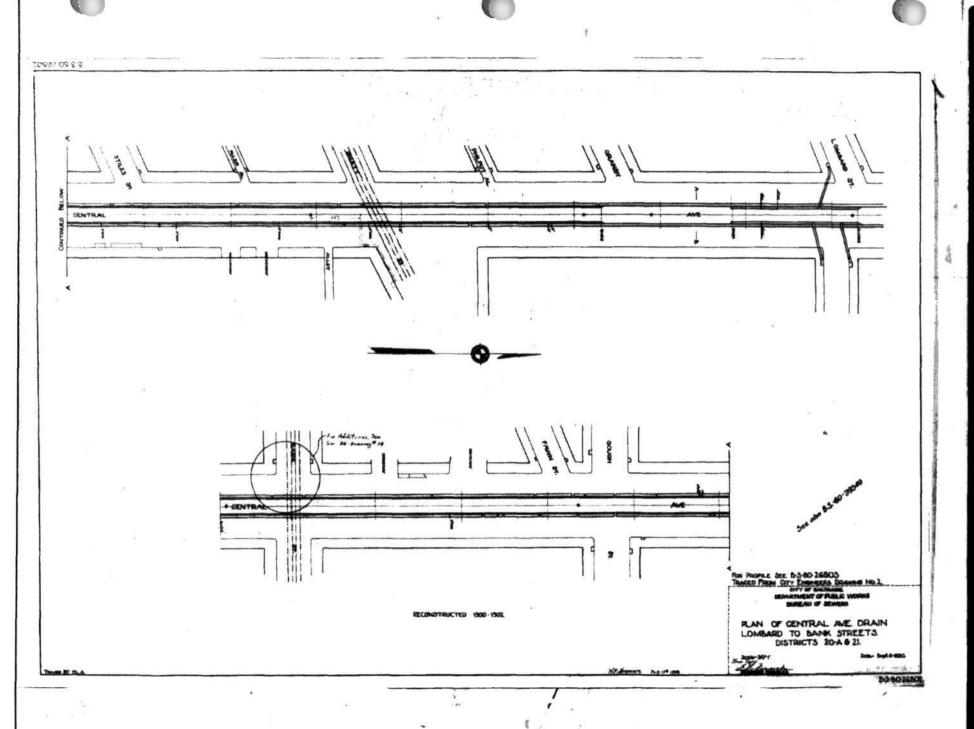
MIHP No. B-5054
Harford Run Headwall and Drain
Baltimore City, MD
Rob Tucher
April 2004
MD SHPO

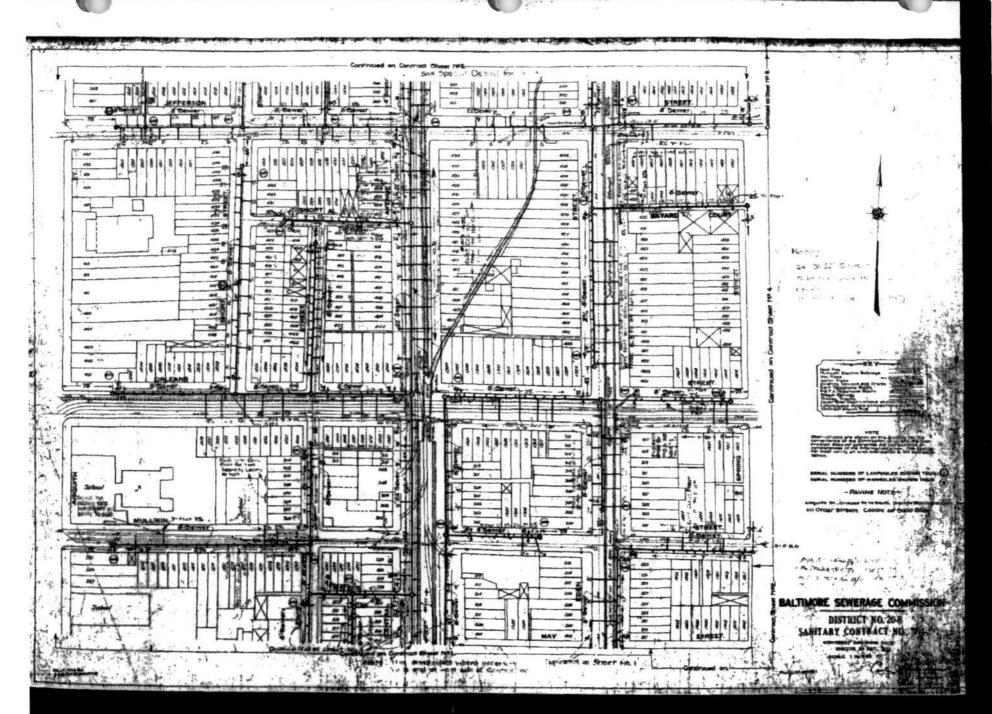
Profile and Sections of Central Avenue Drain, Lombard to Bank Streets

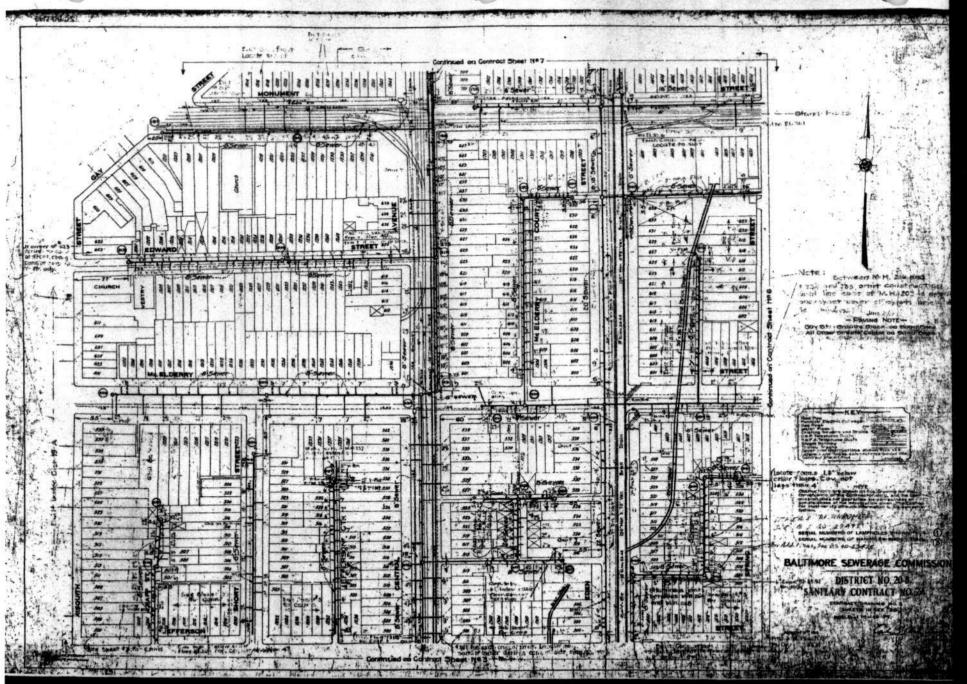


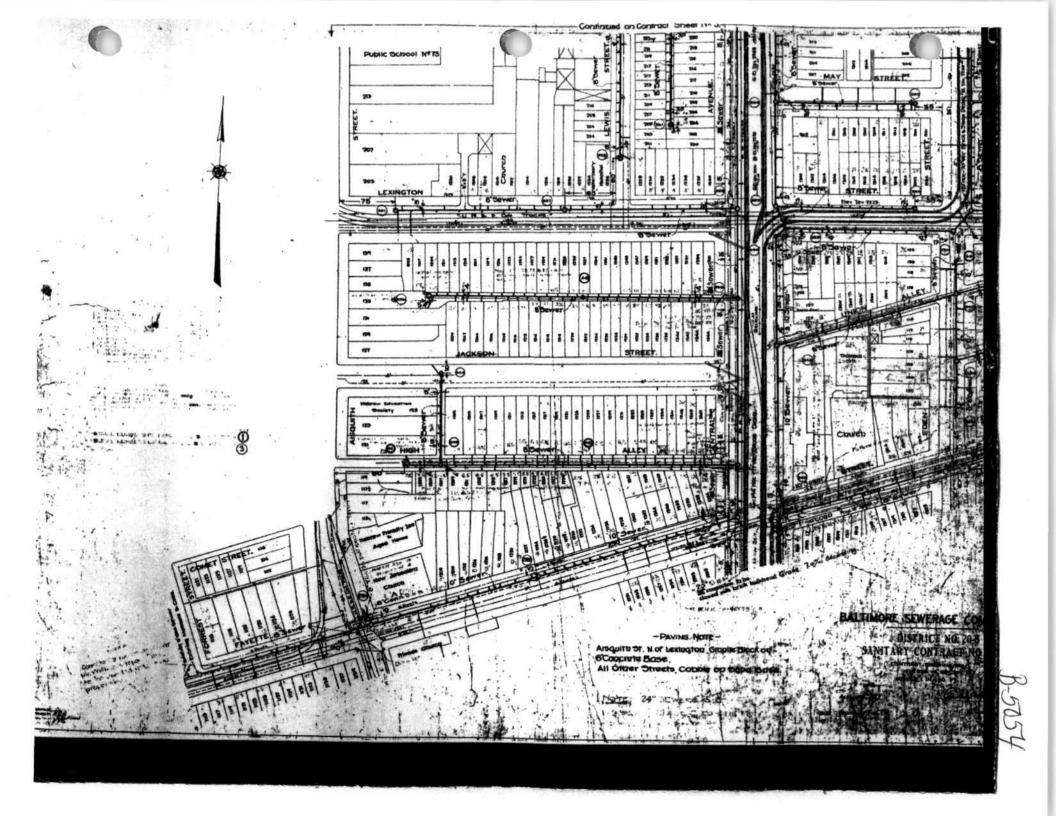
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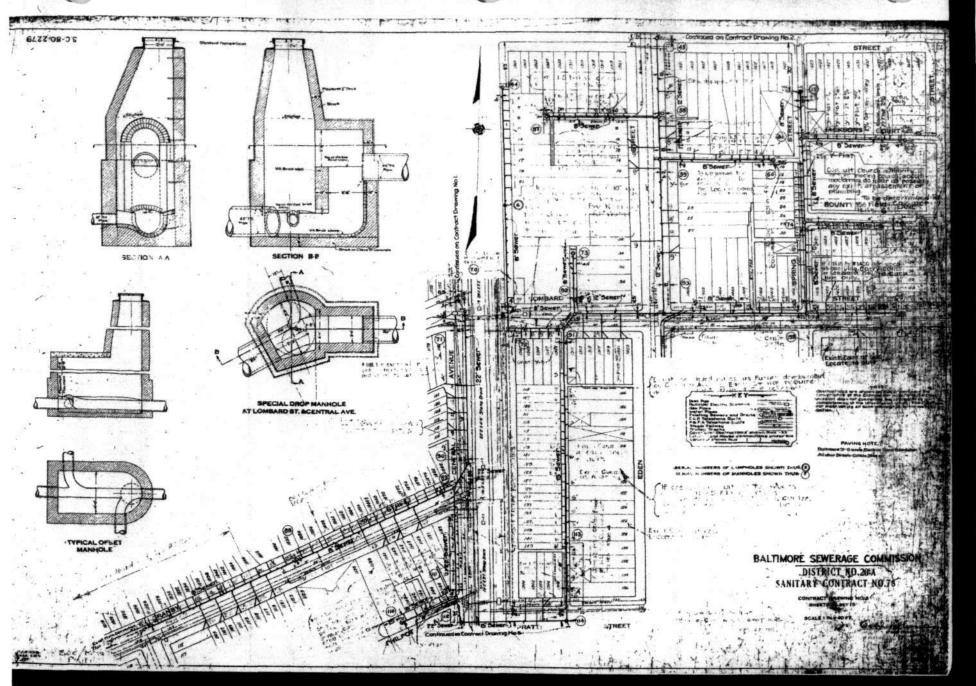




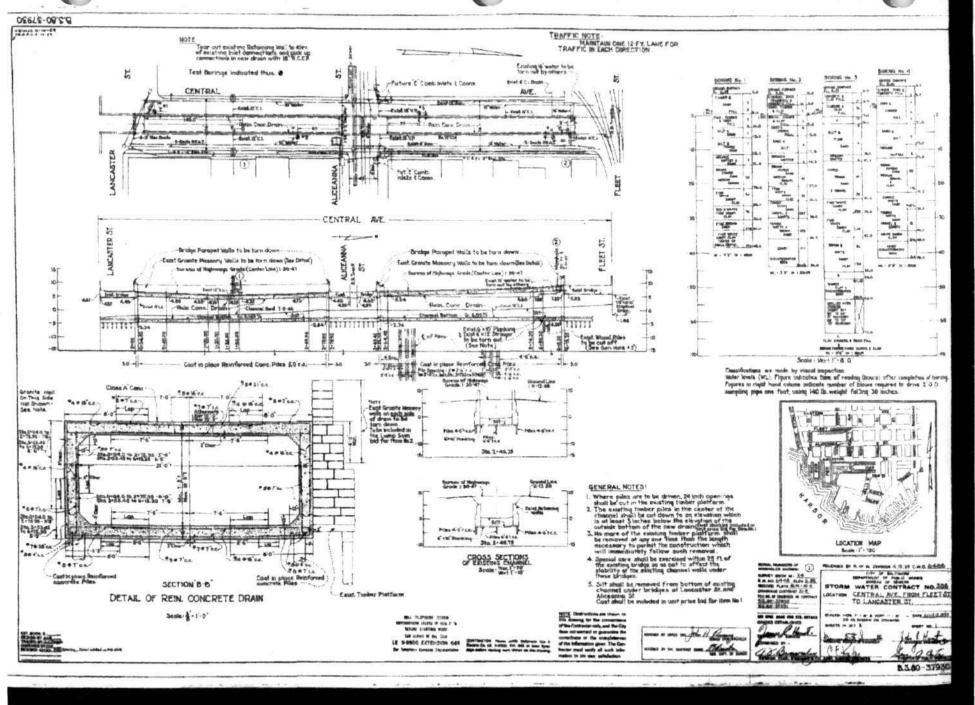


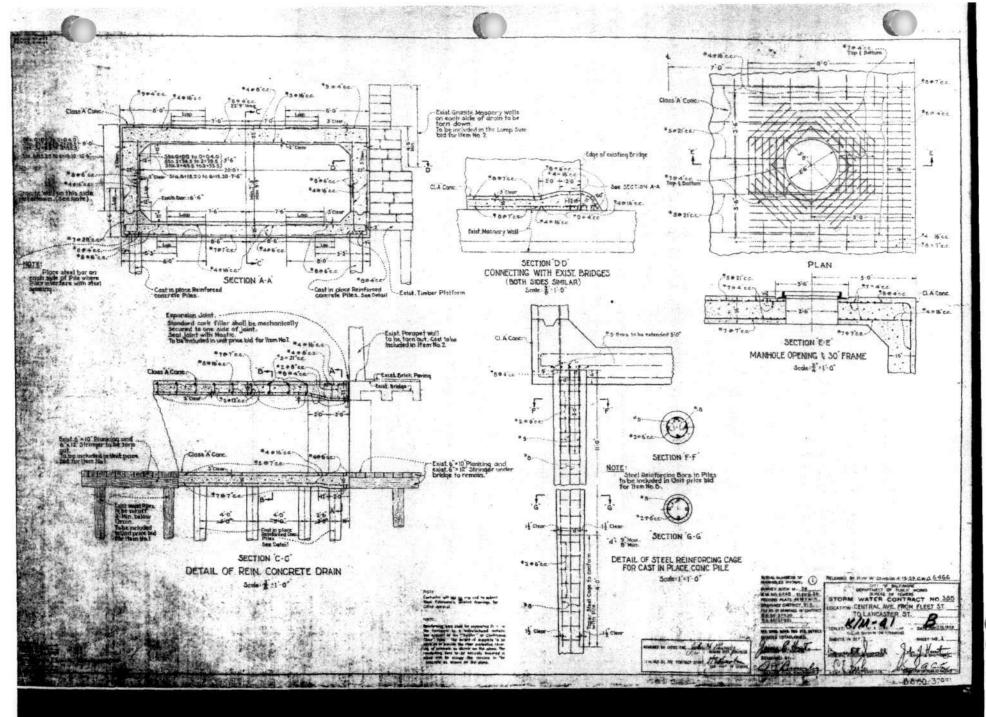


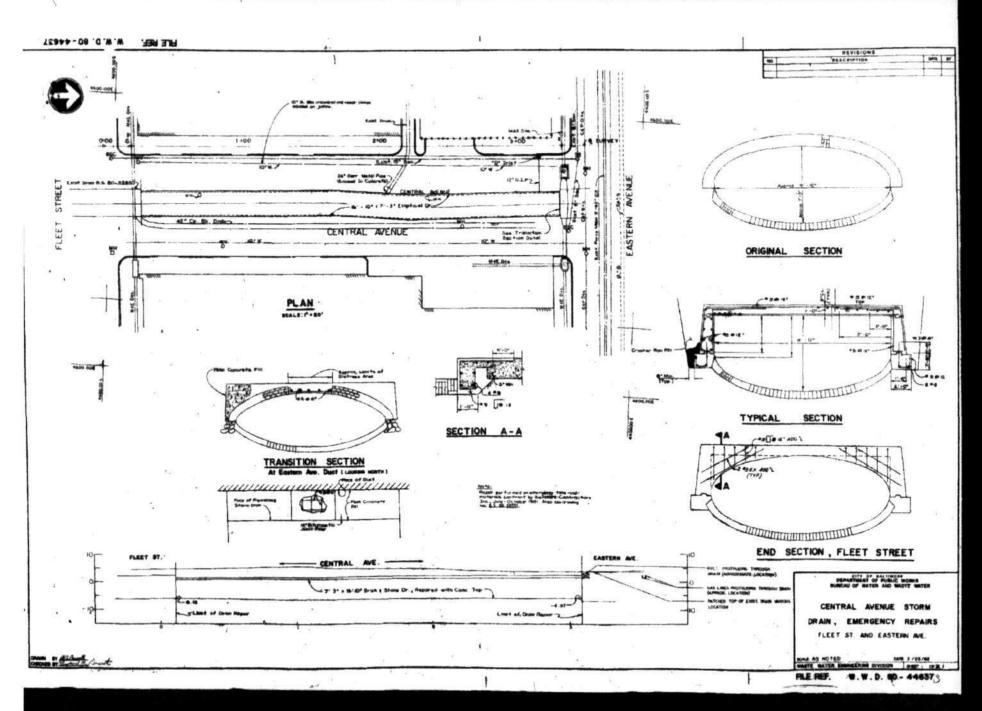


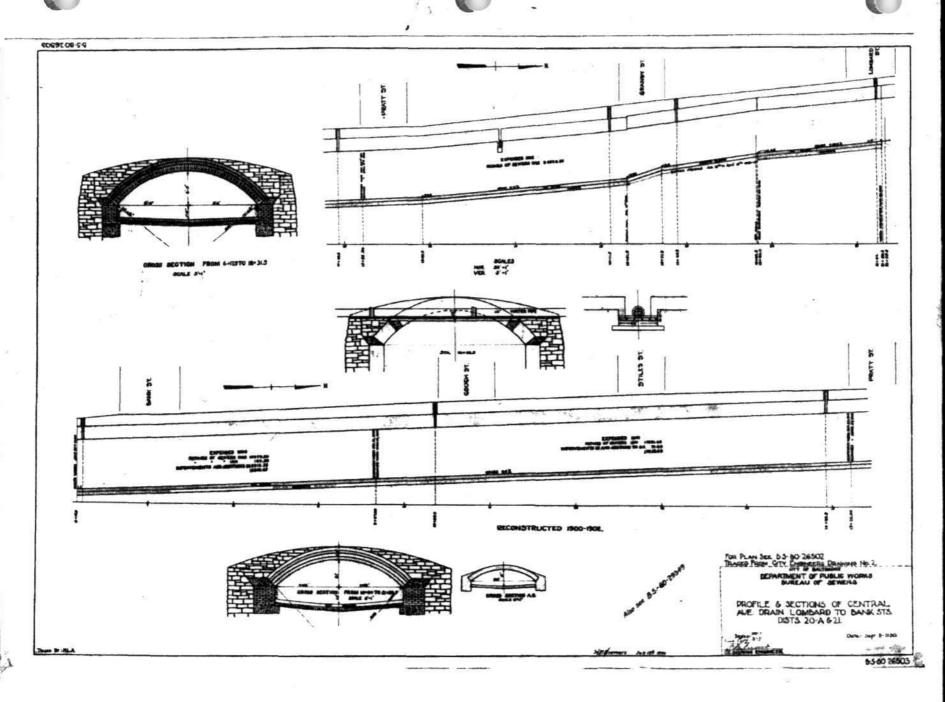


B 5054









B-5054 Harford Run Headwall and Drain Under Central Avenue Block N/A Lot N/A Baltimore City Baltimore East Quad.

